The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871. NO. 41.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Dissolves His Partnership with Hall and Sweeney.

Progress of the Investigation by the Citizens' Committee.

Continuation of Arguments in the Injunction Suit.

Extra Treasury Sale of Gold--The Money and Stock Markets.

Terrible Explosion at the Union Torpedo Works.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RING BROKEN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.--The secret conference, which was held between Hall, Sweeney, and Tweed, resulted, it is said, in Tweed's dissolving his partnership with Hall and Sweeney, and following the dog in the fable the future they must look out for themselves, unless they would consent to be governed entirely by him. This they refused to do. The irate ex-boss organized a movement to smother the Tammany meeting without calling any more cobwebs of law, and Hall and Sweeney's ex-general Miles, T. Gallagher, is making active preparations for rushing and smothering Connolly, who, it is claimed, Tweed now flatly responds in the refusal to resign. It is also said that Hall and Sweeney held a secret meeting, late this afternoon, to devise means of bolting the Grand Sachem, and that ex-Sheriff O'Brien has positively withdrawn from the ring, and will take no active part in it. Several prominent Democrats from the interior of the State were in town, and declared that the course pursued by the ring can only interfere the party greatly, and that something must be done before the meeting of the State Convention. Connolly's municipal was strongly urged, and General McClellan named as a desirable man to succeed him.

WORKMEN PAID.

About 1,700 workmen on the boulevards and the Croton Water Works were paid by the City Paymaster to-day, the Comptroller having signed the necessary warrants. About 1,600 more workmen are to be paid to-day. They attribute the payment of their money to the riotous demonstrations made by them yesterday, and say that they do not intend to suffer on account of the fight among the leaders of the ring.

THE CONNOLLY INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee of the Citizens' Committee on the City and County Accounts were engaged to-day in examining the books in the county treasurer and in the Comptroller's office. They afterward held a secret meeting with the sub-committee of the joint committee of the Board of Supervisors and Board of Aldermen. Mr. Booth, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, says that they are advancing slowly but surely, and that investigating everything relative to the accounts. Mr. Lynes, the County Auditor, states that the list of the election veterans for the past claims against the county, for 1870, will not be made out in less than ten days.

AN EXTRA GOLD SALE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.--The chief event of the day was the sale of $2,000,000 extra gold by the Secretary of the Treasury, making a total of $4,000,000 gold sales to-day, instead of $2,000,000. This action of the Secretary will enable the banks to get rid of over $4,000,000 of National Bank notes, which they hold over and above their legal reserve, and in their place receive $4,000,000 in gold, which they do count in their legal reserve. The banks, therefore, will be materially strengthened, legally. It was reported that leading bears in the stock market had the course of prices leading an strongly upward that, in order to be able to realize the extra sales of gold by the Treasury, they have determined to withdraw and look up a large amount of legal tenders, to-morrow, in order to lighten the money market, and, if possible, check the advancing tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange until they cover their short interest created during the last week. The gold speculations are demoralized by the extra sales of gold to-day by the government, and the foreign exchange market was relieved, and foreign bankers resumed their legitimate trading in gold and railway bonds. The purchase operations is a better condition to-day than they have been since Wednesday of last week.

THE MONEY MARKET

continues easy, at 5 to 5 per cent on call, and the supply was largely in excess of the demand throughout the day.

THE INVESTMENT BOND MARKET

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THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

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THE STOCK MARKET

was stronger at the opening, with Lake Shore as the leading features. This condition of affairs was due chiefly to the report that the Lake Shore Executive Committee had decided to call in 20 per cent on the new stock. No official arrangement has yet been made in regard to the dividends, but the impression is that an extra payment of more than 20 per cent will be called up. In the afternoon the tone of the market changed from bull to bear, and prices declined. The Northwestern shares were heavy in the Northwest shares, and generally sympathized with the other stocks. There was no special feature beyond a general flatness.

DRY GOODS.

The leading dry goods jobbers had quite an active business to-day, with a large attendance of buyers. Domestic cotton goods were in active demand, and prices of fashionable styles. Plain cloths are more active, and are selling at full prices. In foreign goods, merinoes and other dress fabrics are active at full prices. Shawls are selling fairly. Woolens are in moderate demand, and prices are steady. Carpets are in fair demand for the fall trade, and prices are steady. Hosiery and gloves are in fair demand, and prices are steady. Linens are in fair demand, and prices are steady.

ILLINOIS

Cases Decided by the Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.--The Supreme Court met in this city to-day. Present, all the Judges.

5. Ingalsbe et al. vs. Dodge et al. Continued.

6. Hurford et al. vs. Ely's Ex'rs. Submitted by plaintiff in error.

7. Winkler vs. Robinson et al. Continued.

81. Carr vs. Rising et al. Application to file additional record granted.

82. Bachelder et al. vs. Harrison. Motion to dismiss writ of error.

83. Bachelder et al. vs. Same. Appearance of defendant in error entered.

84. Bachelder et al. vs. Sneffils. Submitted by defendant in error.

85. Bachelder et al. vs. Dell. Time to file record extended, and case submitted by defendant.

86. Dunham et al. vs. City of Chicago. Submitted by appellant. Motion and motion for rehearing.

160. Parmer et al. vs. City of Chicago. Submitted by appellant. Motion to dismiss appeal.

161. Ode vs. same. Same order.

162. Hoffman vs. same. Same order.

163. Prescott vs. same. Same order.

164. Hinsch vs. same. Same order.

165. Kimball et al. vs. Tuohey et al. Motion allowed.

166. Goodrich vs. City of Menokee. Submitted by appellee.

167. Deneen et al. vs. City of Chicago. Submitted by appellee.

168. Greig vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R. Motion to dismiss appeal.

169. Same vs. same. Same order.

170. Hoag vs. same. Same order.

171. Wells vs. Rock. Appellee withdraws.

172. Barnes vs. Grubbrit. Submitted by appellee.

Mr. Morrison vs. Lombard University. Submitted by appellant.

170. Chase vs. Frost. Dismission of record suggested and motion to dismiss record granted.

171. Wilcox vs. First National Bank of Princeton. Motion to dismiss writ of error overruled.

172. Chicago & Iowa Railroad vs. Duggan. Motion to strike bill of exceptions from record allowed and case submitted by appellee.

173. Davis vs. Walker. Same order.

174. Ward vs. Knott vs. Holmes. Motion for particular allowed.

175. Ikert vs. Wallace. Venue changed to Springfield.

176. Haywood vs. Olsson. Submitted by both parties.

177. Wilson vs. McDowell. Continued.

178. Baxter vs. City of Chicago. Submitted by appellant.

179. Dean et al vs. Same. Same order.

177. Blake, implended, vs. same. Same order.

178. Bowen et al vs. same. Same order.

179. Bowen et al vs. Same. Same order.

180. Bowen et al vs. Same. Same order.

181. Jerome vs. Osgood. Judgment confirmed, vacated and new judgment rendered--opinion filed.

197. Glasgow vs. Pickel et al. Rule to assign errors allowed.

198. Glasgow vs. Jameson. Rule to join in error.

241. Reid, implended, vs. Roper et al. Same order.

242. Reid, implended, vs. Moffett. Same order.

243. Insurance Fund and Loan Company vs. Mercer. Same order.

244. Vanlandingham vs. Adams. Same order.

245. Insurance Fund and Loan Company vs. John Perrin. Appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

246. Murphy vs. Ogden et al. Appeal dismissed.

247. Broughton vs. Sunset. Motion to fix additional record, and strike bill of exceptions from file.

248. Force et al. vs. Town of Batavia. Rule to assign errors by to-morrow.

249. Leslie et al. vs. Fischer, for use, &c. Rule to assign errors.

250. Abrahams et al. vs. Levy. Same order.

251. Abrahams et al. vs. Wilson. Submitted by appellee.

245. French vs. Lamb et al. Appellee dismissed, 10 per cent damages.

247. Pacific Bank vs. Hall, administrator. Appeal dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

248. Bell vs. Clement. Same order.

249. Rhodes vs. Warner et al. Same order.

250. Rhodes vs. Prettyman et al. Same order.

251. Taylor vs. Rankin. Same order.

252. Heath vs. Ingersoll. Same order.

257. Caulfield et al. vs. Gore. Motion for rehearing.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Wedding at Springfield--Masonic Excursion--Rain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.--The wedding of more than ordinary interest took place in our city to-day, the parties being Mr. Frank Hall, son of Hon. J. L. Hall, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, and Miss Kate Jones, daughter of Hon. John A. Jones, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. W. Wells, in the presence and beautiful ritual of the Episcopal Church. A large number of our citizens were invited guests, and the affair was one of the most brilliant of the season. The happy couple left on the evening train for Chicago.

On Saturday morning the excursion party of Mobile Templar came for Baltimore. A large number of our citizens, with their wives and children, went down to make up the party.

The track of the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad is reported in bad condition. The passenger train will commence running limited, to-day.

The long-wished-for rain visited us last night in the form of a thunder shower, which was preceded by a gradual people. No greater blessing could have been granted a many-pestered community. Everybody seems to take rain with exceeding great joy.

Investigation at the Joliet Penitentiary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 14.--All the members of the Legislative Penitentiary Investigating Committee appeared before the Grand Jury to-day. The committee is now engaged in examining the books of the penitentiary, and will probably remain in session four or five weeks.

THE RAILWAY INTEREST.

Kentucky & Great Eastern Project.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.--The Northeastern Kentucky has been greatly interested in the projected road from Maysville to Newport, Ky. On Tuesday Hon. J. K. Simerall, Presiding Judge of the Mason County Court, committed the Mayor, Clerk, and Treasurer of Maysville to jail for refusing to execute bonds in the capital stock of the company. They met to-day, and were addressed in an able and eloquent speech by A. J. Hodges, of Cincinnati, and Hon. W. E. Wadsworth. The Magistrates voted unanimously to submit the proposition, and when their decision was announced the large crowd in the Court House greeted the result with enthusiastic shouts of approbation. Mr. Hodges, especially, was congratulated upon the result of his efforts. The county will vote for the subscription by an overwhelming majority. This will secure the road, as the other counties will follow the example of Mason.

Northern Pacific Survey.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.--The Northern Pacific Railroad Commissioners have reached Portland. Governor Pengel, Portland, and return East by Kellon, entirely satisfied with the route and terminus selected.

The Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 14.--We understand that over $70,000 has been paid out during the last week on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, for the grading, bridging, and furnishing of ties for the Northern Division from Fort Wayne and Ridgeville, a distance of fifty-three miles. The remaining miles of iron and ballasting from the northern terminus south, and iron for the balance is arriving daily. It is expected that track-laying will commence near Ridgeville next week, under a large force of men, and both gangs will work regular hours each other.

The Dakota Southern Project.

YANKTON, Sept. 14.--At a meeting of the Directors of the Dakota Southern Railroad Company, last night, there were present at the Fremont House, Chicago, Tuesday, September 26, to make the necessary legislation to expedite the completion of said road to Yankton. There others present to meet capitalists and railroad men who are in the city, and to take hold of the enterprise on the basis of the lands recently voted, and confirmed by the Assembly on the road.

Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Road.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 14.--The first passenger train that has yet passed over the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, left here this afternoon, with the Governor and a committee of the County Supervisors, railroad officials, and members of the press on board. The road is completed thirty-two miles, and connects with the Hannibal & Naples Road. The train is a report that the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road has purchased this, but as yours is a better condition to-day than they have been since Wednesday of last week.

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WASHINGTON.

Heavy Shipments in Bond from Baltimore to Cincinnati.

A Practical Movement Against the Social Evil.

Complete Copy of Major Hodge's Letter of Confession.

Probable Abolition of Distinctions on the Baltimore Street Cars.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS IN BOND.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.--Four hundred and thirty-four bags of coffee and 13 chests of merchandise were shipped, yesterday, in bond from Baltimore to Cincinnati. The daily record thus shows a rapid increase in this branch of importing.

THE CHARGES IN BRIEF.

The delegation from the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland, to the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States, left for Chicago to-day.

REFORMS FOR LIBERIA.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society has just started on a trip through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, for the purpose of conferring with a number of colored people who are making arrangements to settle in Liberia this fall.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The Women's Club here now propose to move against the social evil in a practical manner. A commodious business college is about to be built, wherein those desiring to reform can be taught some useful employment, either of an industrial or domestic nature. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed toward the project. The Mayor announces that officers and members of the club propose to receive those women who desire into their families. One of the ladies has already agreed to receive three, and others of the club will take one or more, according to means and accommodations. The Mayor says that he will also do his part.

THE FAIRS.

Kane County Exhibition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 14.--The fifth day of the fair in this section presented as large a crowd of visitors attending the Aurora Fair as the day previous. The exhibition of horses is unusually large, and the committee has concluded to extend the time of the fair over Saturday next. It was announced this afternoon that the fair had closed the balance of the track.

The following is a list of the awards made by H. H. Campbell's bell, Duke of Alba, took the first premium. Many of the other horses which were here yesterday are not present. The display of flowers by Mrs. Gifford, of Elgin, was one of the finest of this city, is one of the most fascinating subjects in floral life. Many of the fruits of which there are hundreds, are the rarest. The display of apples and fruits far exceeds last year. The first premium was to-day awarded to C. C. Johnson, of Rockford, Ogle County, Ill., and to Mr. Prescott, of Chicago, has the largest collection of ornamental specimens on exhibition owned by any private individual in the State, and they attract much attention. A little event occurred to-day, in front of Reynolds' horse stand, that created a great deal of interest. Both men bet on Ryder's mare, and were pleased with driving buggy, which is silk, in appreciation of their musical efforts in driving to the fairs of the fair.

Kansas State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 14.--This was the fourth and gala day of the Kansas State fair. The skies were very favorable, and the attendance was large. Over 10,000 people were present. The exhibition of horses, cattle, and sheep was very fine. The display of agricultural implements was also very large. The display of fruits, vegetables, and other articles of domestic manufacture was very creditable. The various committees have been very diligent, and have had their work well in hand during the first part of the day. Ramsey has been so proud on her introduction to the people of Topeka, that she refused to leave Missouri take both the first and second premiums on the best stallion, and the best stallion of any age. Ben, State fair; but this morning, when the time came for the trial of speed, he was not to be found. The fresh buyer was present, of good flavor, and well handled, while Robert Bonner, with his usual good judgment, was the better early beneath. Kansas farmers will soon learn to appreciate the value of fine stock. Many men in attendance from Kansas City were literally living off their implements that is here exhibited. Many of the implements are made in the Kansas cities. Topeka comes in for the leading premium, as for years past. Mr. Gifford, of Topeka, is to state that all the reaper trials represented here requested the board to call off Schenck's machine. Schenck's machine, however, and compound machines, because there should be no trials of such machines.

The races to-day have been the great feature. The first trial came off during the forenoon for the Troft Horse premium, was won by Ni. Simon, by H. Hunt, of Topeka, Kan. The first heat was for a purse of $300, open to all trotting horses that have never issued three minutes, mile heats, three in five. Time--2:47, 2:46, 2:46. The track was very heavy from yesterday's rain. Ni. Simon was distanced.

The three trial of horses was undoubtedly the most exciting of the day, and was for a purse of $300, to which there were fourteen entries. The horses were Hambletonian, of Johnson County, carried off the first premium.

Iowa State Fair.

DES MOINES, Sept. 14.--It is estimated that there were between 25,000 and 30,000 persons present on the fair ground to-day. Over 10,000 and 15,000 more than have ever been at any State fair in Iowa, yet the crowd was not large. Night and the fair, and the weather has been clear and cool all day. The display of horses is unusually large, and the exhibition of cattle is also very fine. The display of the animals and articles exhibited in Floral Hall is also very large and fine. The display of the animals and articles exhibited in Floral Hall is also very large and fine. The display of the animals and articles exhibited in Floral Hall is also very large and fine. The display of the animals and articles exhibited in Floral Hall is also very large and fine.

In the ring the first on exhibition were young horses, F. H. Dunning, of Vinton, being awarded the first premium for the best stallion, three years old; Hambletonian, of Johnson County, carried off the first premium.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 14.--Sir Edwin Krupp, the great Prussian gun founder and inventor, is residing at Torquay, where he is regarded by the natives with much interest.

The details of the prospect for beer in the season of 1871 are now complete. The amounting to 30,000,000 ounces, are published this afternoon.

The Duke of Cambridge and engineers of Newcastle inform the public that 1,000 workmen are employed on the fortifications, and that a considerable addition to the force will soon restore its former number.

Higg, the Conservative candidate, is elected to Parliament in Truro, by a majority of 10.

Portugal.

LISBON, Sept. 14.--The ex-Empress Eugenie was received to-day from Gondon. She was visited by the King and Queen of Portugal, and soon afterward left by rail for Madrid.

Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.--The Provincial Diets of the empire have met, and the Emperor's Constitutional Deputies of Upper Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, and Galicia have left for their respective Diets. In the Bohemian Diet an imperial rescript was read, which was received with great applause. In it the Emperor declares his desire for the settlement of the status of Bohemia, and has granted his willingness to confer her rights by a public recognition and coronation. The Diet was then opened by consenting to new electoral and national bills.

Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 14.--Despatches from Riadi show that the Nihilist conspiracy still extends to the central and southern portions of the empire.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.--It is reported, in diplomatic circles, that the secret alliance planned into by Bismark and Von Beust, on the part of the Government of Germany and Austria, is for the purpose of forming a coalition between France and Italy, which will be directed against Russia. It is said that Bismark has become a party to the proposed alliance, but the Emperor William has declined by King Victor Emanuel, who prefers a policy of peace. It is also reported that Austria is about to enter into a treaty of alliance with Germany. It is further stated that, in consequence of this refusal on the part of Italy, Austria will withdraw her troops from the Papal States, and that the occupation of the Italian provinces of Venetia and Lombardy will be withdrawn. It is believed that these statements cause great uneasiness in diplomatic circles, and that the proposed alliance between Austria and Germany, and the consequent alliance and the looming difficulty with Italy are awaited with great anxiety.

INDIANA.

Statement by Mrs. Finley--Brooks Reported--Fatal Fall.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 14.--It is rumored that Mrs. Finley, formerly Mrs. Brooks, of Delphi, confessed that she murdered four persons besides her three children, and that she was insane. The story is not believed, generally credited, but is deemed the raving of a maniac. She continues very weak, except during her fits of derangement.

The execution of Jerome Brooks, at Delphi, has excited considerable interest in this city. The prisoner evinces little interest as to the time of executing his sentence.

John Hogan, while ascending a flight of stairs in this city last night, fell backward and alighted on his head, fracturing the skull, from the effects of which he died this morning. The Coroner's verdict was in accordance with these facts.

The Lafayette Railroad Bankruptcy--Woman's Suffrage Convention--The Bright Perjury Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.--This morning, the petition in bankruptcy of the Lafayette, Muncie, and Bloomington Railroad Company, the Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company was presented to Judge Gresham, in Chicago. The road is declared bankrupt as J. F. and R. Richardson, of Lafayette, Ind., are appointed receivers.

Messrs. Porter, Harrison, and Hines have filed their bill of exceptions in the case of William Arnold vs. Richard B. Sullivan, of Columbus. They represent the Supreme Court will be asked to grant a new trial, whose claims amount, in the aggregate, to $42,000. The case will be heard on the 20th inst.

The Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in this city, at Masonic Temple, on the 27th inst., commencing on November 12 and 13. All the prominent workers are to be present, and to hold a public meeting every evening. Addresses will be delivered, many of whom will attend. The Executive Committee will meet here in a short time to make arrangements for the meeting.

The Bright perjury case was continued to-day in the State Court. The testimony between 4 and 5 o'clock. The various officers of the State were called, who testified to the amount of printing ordered by them of the State Printer. Mr. Wm. A. Cameron, of the Indianapolis Sentinel, testified as to the price, weight, &c., and the number of paper used by the Sentinel. Only 1,000 copies of the last Horticultural report, 10,000 copies of the Auditor of State report, 3,000 copies of the Geological report, 3,000 copies of the catalogue of the State Normal school, 500 copies of the Statement of the Auditor of State, 500 of the Common School Revenue, and 125 copies of a list of pensioners for the last quarter, for the teachers of the state. He also testified that the market price of paper for small quantities on the 6th March last was the per lb. or $5.50 a ream. Mr. Cameron also testified that the bill upon which the State had been charged for 1,000 reams of paper at $46.50 per ream. Mr. John G. Mitchell, of the Indianapolis Journal, also testified as to the prices of paper furnished. The defence objected, and commenced the cross-examination of the witness. The books and accounts of the firm of R. Bright & Co. could be introduced to refute the charges against Bright, if they could be proved to show that the accounts were all kept together. The defence, by their objections, have succeeded in keeping out the books, and, unless accounts were all kept in the same books, and, unless they are forthcoming, Bright will be convicted. The defence, by their objection of the defence, the Court declined to admit the books in evidence. That the case will be carried to the Supreme Court is certain, and could be asked to produce any evidence which would tend to criminate him, or any of the purpose of criminating him. The defence announced that they would introduce no testimony, but will rest their case on the testimony of the State. It is reported they will introduce no testimony, but will rest their case on the testimony of the State. It is reported they will introduce no testimony, but will rest their case on the testimony of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.--The Democratic State Committee met this morning in the Court House. The morning General Ben Harrison made a lengthy speech in favor of the Democratic party. He was followed by Mr. McDonald, for the defence, who made a speech in favor of the Democratic party. He was followed by Mr. Hines, for the defence, who made a speech in favor of the Democratic party. He was followed by Mr. Hines, for the defence, who made a speech in favor of the Democratic party.

Suicide in the Alleghany Penitentiary.

Despatches received in the city this morning announce the suicide of Mr. Wm. Hall, a prisoner in the Alleghany Penitentiary, by hanging himself in his cell. He was found dead in his cell. He was found dead in his cell. He was found dead in his cell.

The United States Attorney for Minnesota has been instructed to commence proceedings against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the recovery of certain sections of land in the Little Lac lands they have taken from the Government.

The National Association of Spiritualists is in session at Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Mrs. Tennie C. Claflin are in attendance. Mrs. Woodhull is the President for the coming year.

Senator Hamlin and family are at Thurlow House, on their way to California. The Senator is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Appleton, of Boston, and expects to return to Washington with the vacation time of Saturday evening next.

FOREIGN.

A Franco-German Customs Conference at Versailles.

Opening of the Sessions of the Provincial Diets of Austria.

Disarmament of the National Guard of France.

France.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 14.--A conference, composed of Count De Rainneval and Prosper Quentin, representing France, and Herr Von Arnim and Count Delbruck, representing Germany, met here to-day to arrange a commercial treaty between the two countries. The first session was held at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was presided over by Count De Rainneval. The first session was held at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was presided over by Count De Rainneval. The first session was held at the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was presided over by Count De Rainneval.

In the Assembly to-day Gambetta announced that two additional treaties--namely, for the trial of Communists--will shortly be submitted. He also announced that he is now being held in this city for the settlement of the Alsatian question. It is hoped that the conference will be able to arrange the terms of all the questions, except six by means of national compromising.

In the Assembly to-day Gambetta announced that two additional treaties--namely, for the trial of Communists--will shortly be submitted. He also announced that he is now being held in this city for the settlement of the Alsatian question. It is hoped that the conference will be able to arrange the terms of all the questions, except six by means of national compromising.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 15.--The Assembly to-day, Remusat, substituted, as the result of the recent negotiations, a bill authorizing Thiers to contract with the Emperor William of Germany a uniform treaty which embraces in the Treaty of Frankfort, and Lorraine. The immediate consequence of the treaty will be the evacuation of the departments of Ardeche, Cote d'Or, and Jura, and a reduction in the number of German soldiers to be left in France. It is generally believed that the treaty will be ratified by the Assembly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.--The correspondent of London papers of the 31st ult., describes minutely the execution of Marshal Bazaine. He says that the words of M. Tortelin to each, to extent that the latter shouted out that he was innocent. The latter replied that he was innocent. The latter replied that he was innocent. The latter replied

The Chicago Tribune.

TRIBUNE BUILDING, CORNER OF MADISON AND DEARBORN STREETS.

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WM. H. HAMLIN, City Circulator.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

MR. ATKINSON ON REVENUE REFORM.

In the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Edward Atkinson, in reply to the demand that the revenue of farmers "shall state in plain terms what their principles are, and what effect they expect them to have on American industry," proceeds to give the desired information in a very able article—the ablest, perhaps, that he has ever written. He shows, first, that the cost of products in different countries varies, according to the different conditions of climate, soil, and hence the *interdependence* of nations, rather than independence, appears to have been ordained, and through commerce and the exchange of product, abundance has become the rule and scarcity the exception. Revenue reformers propose the freest possible exchanges of products. The theory of free exchange is to produce the greatest abundance in each country of the products of all. It would be doing injustice to Mr. Atkinson's paper to undertake to epitomize either his arguments or his illustrations. The aim of the paper is to show how, in the United States, the greatest abundance may be reached with the least possible cost both of production and of taxation, and yet without reducing the public revenue below the just requirements of the government. In support of this, as the great end of revenue reform, he discusses the policy of protection in all its disguises, like unlike its effects by numerous elaborate sets of facts, and contrasting such results with those likely to follow a purely revenue system of taxation. He points out in the clearest manner that a general reduction of the tariff from the protective rates to those needed only for revenue would not "close up" any of the great manufacturing branches, nor have any other effect than creating an increased demand for products to meet an increased consumption. He makes a distinction between those who prepare the raw material, such as iron, steel, and coal, and those who employ these products in manufactures, and shows, and shows that the excessive taxation imposed on these articles for the protection of the few is a restriction upon all branches of manufacture in which they are used, and are of no possible protection or bounty to such manufacturers. A single illustration upon this point will serve: The best steel rails now cost in Detroit, for use in the United States, $100 to $105 per ton; and at Windsor, on the opposite side of the river, for use in Canada, $70 to $75 per ton in gold. Difference, $30 per ton, or $3,000 per mile. The cost of steel rails in Canada is about the same as the cost of the best iron rails in the United States. If the railroads of the United States could obtain 1,250,000 tons of steel rails, or one year's supply, at $75 per ton, the saving of $30 per ton in one year would constitute a fund more than equal to the capital invested in steel-rail mills, and nearly, if not quite, equal to the entire investment in all the steel works in the United States; and surely the saving of 6 per cent would yield an income sufficient to pension all the men now employed in such steel works at more than $2 per day for the term of their natural lives; or, if applied to the pension of all the men in the steel-rail mills, would give them at least $1,000 a year each.

After referring especially to the increased production of woollen goods, resulting from a reduction of the tax on all the items entering into the cost of production, and like results in the matter of iron and steel manufacture, and of that of boots and shoes, Mr. Atkinson says:

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But how are people to be compelled to do this? There is the rub. The vast majority of the people even of New York city do not belong to the class of "workingmen." There are 900,000 men in the city; only 12,000 marched behind the red flag and cannon. How are the 12,000 to coerce the other 178,000? But suppose the Communists number 50,000 in that city. Can they compel the other 150,000 men to employ them only eight hours a day and pay them ten hours' wages for that length of work? Can the red-flag men dictate both sides of the bargain? The Eight-Hour law, as before remarked, has been enacted in New York for six years, but it has not been carried into effect in a single city, county, or township in that State, for the simple reason that employers could not afford to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work, and the employes were not satisfied with eight hours' pay for eight hours' labor; nor could the employers afford to reduce the operating time of their steam-driven machinery by 25 per cent.

A street procession held three times a week, with any number of red flags and canes, Fabius Cunctator like in their movements, would not change the laws of supply and demand. Idleness produces nothing but weeds and rust, and such products are not to be purchased and paid for. And there is no political, moral, or physical power in the possession or at the control of those who labor for wages to compel any other class of persons to employ them, or to pay them more than is agreed upon, or for more hours than they work. And it is not in the power of capitalists, however willing, to pay their hired help more than they earn. When the expenses of a business exceeds its profits, the business itself is in process of annihilation. The red-flag men are marching after an *ignis fatuus* when they suppose that something can be given for nothing: that wages can be obtained for labor *not performed*. If their turn-out had been in behalf of an honest and economical city government, whereby the thieves in the Common Council of Tammany Hall should be hanged to the nearest lamp-posts or driven from the city, and their stolen booty seized and restored to the Treasury, there would have been some sense in such a demonstration. The people of New York have been robbed thirty or forty millions of dollars a year by the scoundrels these eight-hourists helped to place in power. By saving in taxes what the office-holders of the city have stolen, the employers of New York could afford to pay their workmen higher wages, and the cost of living would be greatly cheapened. The additional taxes paid there have caused New York to be the dearest city on the continent in which to live. The eight-hourists are losing more than the earnings of two hours per day by voting for Tammany thieves. They have enormously increased rents and everything else upon themselves by their stupid partisan folly.

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COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Aldermen Last Evening.

Proposed Settlement of the Wabash Avenue and West Randolph Street Difficulties.

A Morgue to be Established on the Lake Shore.

A special meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening. Present: Aldermen Knickerbocker, Haase, Throop, Whalen, Wheeler, Seaver, Tuley, Schmitz, Hickey, Bailey, Geo. Powell, Peterson, Walsh, Glade, Whitbeck, Campbell, Gardner, Medinah, Jenkins, Tyler, Schaffner, Lee, Rogers, Mahoney, Clarke, Busse, Sexton, Ald. Daggy took the chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED TO AS REFERRED.

The Comptroller, on Petitions, etc., presented a communication from the Board of Public Works in relation to assessments for improvements of Wabash avenue, and West Randolph street. Said letter then stated that the Board of Public Works proceed to settle up the amounts for the improvement of Wabash avenue of $6,264.11 and for the improvement of Randolph street of $6,266.70. There is no provision by which these assessments can be collected from the delinquent owners, and the Comptroller has advised that all such assessments had been extended and that they rise to 8,000. Its exact amount could be ascertained before the meeting of the County, which gave Heath a majority in 1867, now gives Booth from 600 to 1,000 majority. Then it gave Haight 400 for Haight to 300 for Booth. Cook County, which gave Haight a majority of 4,338, in 1867, now gives Booth a majority of 1,500; making a change of 5,838; Haight in the one case and Booth in the other. Of course, this change has arisen from the increase of population. Haight's majority in the county rose

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

St. Mary's Sch... Knoxville, to be ... to the Illinois Diocese.

Election of the Standing Committee, Delegates to the General Convention, Trustees, Etc.

Last Year's Assessments—How They Are to be Collected.

MORNING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Diocesan Convention came to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Bishop Whitehouse in the chair.

The Secretary, Rev. Dr. Locke, read the minutes of the last session, which were approved.

The Committee on Finance reported having examined the Treasurer's report, and found the same correct.

ASSESSMENTS BOARD ACCOUNTS.

The same committee recommended the payment of the bill of the Rev. T. Randall for expenses in attending the trial of the Rev. Charles E. Cheney. The report was adopted.

LAST YEAR'S ASSESSMENTS.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolutions offered by the Board of Equalization relative to the assessments of last year, and the means of the same, reported, recommending the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the parishes hereinafter named, they being regarded as unable to pay the assessments made upon them, be relieved from the same, and that the Treasurer be directed to cancel the same from his books, viz.: [illegible]

Resolved, That the Board of Equalization as now constituted be and the same is hereby authorized to collect the assessments for 1870.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ST. MARY'S HALL, KNOXVILLE.

The Rev. J. L. Tyng, Jr., of the committee to whom was referred that portion of the Bishop's address which relates to the St. Mary's College, Knoxville, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Convention has referred the portion of the Bishop's address having reference to St. Mary's Hall, Knoxville, would respectfully report that they do not think it expedient that the same can be secured to the Diocese of Illinois by the purchase of the property, and would therefore refer the matter to the next session of the Convention, with the request that a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter, and report thereupon to the next session of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay from the $1,000 now in his hands, the sum of $1,000 on the same.

Some time may be formed of the liberal proportions being made at Bath's for the coming season, when it is stated that the fact that in order to be in keeping with the surroundings, Mr. Eichelberger's elegant saloon has been fitted up in a style that would not cost less than nine hundred dollars.

The Washington critic of the New York World, in speaking of the production, at Wallack's, of the play of "Rosedale," by Lester Wallack, the manager, closes his article as follows: "There are several other points of interest in the play of the present week which permit a display of legs enough to satisfy the most exacting, but as the fact of the matter is that the whole thing there is nothing to justify a display of anything of the kind."

At the Cathedral Theatre, San Francisco, recently, during the production of a sensational piece, in which the villain was thrown into a river in playing the part of a detective, assuming the role of a villain, and in the struggle with the latter with considerable skill, the consequence of which was the villain was thrown into the river. Instead of the villain coming to the surface, the detective, by the way a very swimming, to land himself, and the villain was drowned. The audience, not knowing the difference, applauded the performance to the echo.

The Philadelphia Press says: "Mr. Forrest has a fine collection of the beautiful boots; and of the Philadelphians superior to anything of the kind to be found in the United States, and Mr. Forrest is one of the finest judges of boots in the world. The only danger we have to apprehend is that the Prince of Wales will learn of Mr. Forrest's collection, and, coming to this country, will forget his mission in a shoe store."

Fine Vehicles.

The express and freight carriages and baggage coach by Hall & Sortiori, and colored in all the most fashionable styles by ourselves, are now ready for delivery. Orders solicited. Shop on Canal street, between Madison and Randolph streets. [Advertisement.]

Miscegenation.

Mr. Bergh's record for September, 1871, is as follows: Cases investigated, 7; horses found overdriven, 3; horses found overloaded, 2; horses found overdriven and overloaded, 1; horses found lame, 1; horses found with sore backs, 1; horses found with sore feet, 1; horses found with sore eyes, 1; horses found with sore mouths, 1; horses found with sore shoulders, 1; horses found with sore throats, 1; horses found with sore tongues, 1; horses found with sore withers, 1; horses found with wounds, 1; horses found with wounds on the back, 1; horses found with wounds on the head, 1; horses found with wounds on the legs, 1; horses found with wounds on the shoulders, 1; horses found with wounds on the tail, 1; horses found with wounds on the throat, 1; horses found with wounds on the withers, 1; horses found with wounds on the mouth, 1; horses found with wounds on the nose, 1; horses found with wounds on the ribs, 1; horses found with wounds on the sides, 1; horses found with wounds on the tongue

[illegible] THE TRIBUNE.

Louis Pheasure.

I have always thought it would be a fine thing to drive. A "little brief authority" gives one such a comfortable sense of one's importance; then there is something exhilarating in the idea of absolute power over a horse, or possibly if it is a horse of spirit.

So I found myself somewhat the possibility of the power being on the other side, which alters matters quite materially. I have only learned it from experience, which is said to be a very good steward. Your slave is your friend; your pride in your humiliation; your fortune is your fate. Thus a live horse is such an inconvenient thing to have on your hands.

Elsie says I am afraid of horses. I don't feel at all hurt by that reflection upon my courage. I rather think I am afraid of myself; not afraid of what they have done, or may, but of my small experience, as for what they might do. It is impossible to gauge them by any fixed rules, and very slight things enter into each one's character. Elsie looks at this wholesome distrust in the light of a personal injury, and, to prove its injustice, she invited me to drive the other evening.

Notwithstanding my great confidence in Elsie as a driver, I consented only on condition that she should take Davy. I don't know whether it was the result of that celebrated scientific man, or whether it is a pet name for David. I rather think, however, it is the latter. He is a very quiet, elderly and sedate. His chief faults are a constitutional tendency to move slowly, and a peculiar disposition to shy on very small provocation. His literary attainments are especially strong. I don't think he was ever known to pass a bit of paper without describing a parabolic curve; hence, his path is usually about as winding and devious as a politician's. However, that little fault has been so well tested that it is looked upon as only a slight eccentricity. Davy has been known to run in his younger days, but he is supposed to have outgrown that, with other youthful follies, long ago. Still, it is often quoted as a proof that Davy has spirit, if he only chose to exhibit it, and it is rather considered wise to take proper precautions against this vast fund of latent power, which, like a sleeping volcano, might at any moment make itself disagreeably manifest.

But Elsie is fond of Davy, and truth compels me to say that Davy isn't stylish. Elsie says people driving in exact ratio to its rapidity, and Davy isn't rapid. Moreover, Elsie has a pet colt whose name is Una. I don't think that Una is so spiritual or heavenly as her name might seem to indicate, but she is fast and handsome, and Elsie has set her heart upon a stylish drive. Naturally, her face fell when I made my condition. She reasoned, and coaxed, and entreated, but I was firm. I said that I would not drive Una for a first experience. I don't think her character is formed, and, much as I like style, I like stability more. At last Elsie yielded reluctantly.

It was a soft, balmy summer evening. The sky was clear and the air delicious as we drove out of the gate and rustled over the gravel. Davy was in his element. He seemed with the light of a golden sunset, and the king of rivers flashed back the soft radiance as it wound majestically through the valley. Davy appeared to be enjoying the still beauty of the scene for about a mile. We had just started down a long hill, and reached the steepest part when we discovered that the traces were slipping, and the shafts were lowering in a very ominous manner. Something had fallen apart at the top. I don't know what to call it, but it was immediately above the horse's tail, where the cars seemed to hang. On getting out to examine, and the other was held up by the axel band of a halter being cut across. I don't think it was the intention of tying a halter; at least, it didn't look exactly right, but Elsie probably felt the dim shadow of coming events when she refused to tighten the breeching, not knowing how to tie a halter scientifically.

Although Davy was in a very unconformable position, owing to the unconstitutional tendency of his extremities, he was readily induced to stop. Elsie alighted with some rapidity, and I quickly followed. Something was clearly broken, and it only remained for me to see to the rings together with a bit of rail string from the fly-net and leave a piece of remonstrance iron, not exactly entering Davy's mouth, but resting on his teeth in a manner sufficiently severe to atone for all his past sins, that young escapade included.

It was clear that we could not get down the hill. It was also clear that the drive had not been planned with reference to our getting up, from the present standpoint. To remain there was impossible. Our ability to walk home was unquestionable, but to say the least, problematical. So, I proposed to Elsie, as the smallest of all the evils, to stand at Davy's head, while I led the horse, and Una followed. Elsie drove well, but she looked doubtfully at the small space between the ditch and the precipice, as she undertook to turn.

"My dear, he is pacing the buggy into the ditch, and it is going," I exclaimed, in varying especial consternation upon Davy.

"But he won't stop," said Elsie, standing on tip-toe to reach his head, which he persisted in pointing downward.

"I will," I suggested at the same time administering a mild castigation with the reins. "But don't go over the bank," I added, as he made a golden dash in search of refreshment.

"I don't see but he will have to do one or the other if he means it all," remarked Elsie, dryly.

"If I could get off my buggy a little, I could set it all right," said I, looking critically at the light vehicle; and, suiting the action to the word, I put my hands under the slender axle and exerted all my strength to raise it. But it would not move.

Elsie said something about Lilliput, which I took as a personal rebellion and declined to try any more.

By a series of remarkable twistings and turnings, she succeeded in tying them up with a little patience and resignation, we at last succeeded in coaxing the buggy around and reaching the top of the hill. By this time the sun was nearly down, and the evening dews were beginning to fall. By this time the string had broken, and, after trying an other of the same kind, I sat down on a grassy knoll to deliberate.

"If we could only take him out of the buggy, I might ride home and send back after you," suggested Elsie, who is rather fond of riding.

"I don't think it would be proper for a young lady to ride a horse with harness and no saddle; I positively do not think it would be fitting alone in the middle of the road for half an hour; besides, we can't get him out. I don't know which of all these straps to unbuckle, and if we should happen to unbuckle the wrong one, the whole thing might fall in pieces, and Davy would be sure to run away and smash the buggy."

"He isn't at all vicious. I am sure he never would run intentionally," replied Elsie, who had a very high estimate of his intelligence and independence.

"Perhaps he might run unintentionally, I urged, and I feel I don't care about it. I would make any practical difference."

Elsie recognized the force of the reasoning, and patted the horse thoughtfully.

It would be a long walk home, I said, as the string was liable to break at any moment, so I proposed that Elsie should drive, as the horse was home to manage respectfully and cautiously, and that I would be ready to hold the harness if it was likely to fall. She looked very skeptical as to my ability to perform that extraordinary feat, but nevertheless, she seated herself in the buggy, took up the reins quite fearlessly, and started on.

"Now, be a good horse," I suggested. "If you can hold him strongly, and double up into the belief that a man is driving, I think he will be more apt to behave respectfully."

We went on quite comfortably for a short distance, while Davy's keen eye upon the slender string that held our fate. The knot began to slip slowly. The shafts lowered dangerously. Davy grew uneasy, shaking his head and showing his teeth contemptibly. The latent spirit was evidently rising.

"I think he is going to run," I remarked, rather needlessly, as Elsie had noticed the symptoms herself, and I'll be flattery and moral suasion."

I raised him gently, and called him pet names, and said all the flattering things I could think of, but I failed to soothe the ruffled temper. I don't think he was naturally chivalrous, for he ignored my attentions in the most aggravating manner.

There was a little pool of water on the other side of the road which glistened in the golden light of the setting sun. It was too much for Davy in the disturbed state of his nerves. He commenced to take a very rapid side-step, which forced me to retreat quickly backward. It only ended in a graceful curve, however; but, just as he had finished it, the string broke. I express forward in time to catch the falling fabric that regulated the shafts, and, with much difficulty, succeeded in tying it together once more.

A little boy came leading a cow.

"Don't you think he might know something about horses?" I inquired of Elsie, with a sudden respect for mysterious knowledge.

"I don't think he does," replied Elsie, who was inclined to take a disheartening view of things. "He is too small; and one never knows."

But the little boy, encouraged by my smile, ventured to approach. He looked at the horse, at the harness, at the buggy, and then at me, with a comprehensive glance that seemed to take in the whole situation at once.

"Why, that is all right," exclaimed he, at last, taking the bridle and coaxing him to advance, just as I was on the point of making a desperate leap and leaving the helpless Elsie there alone.

"I have always heard that horses would go better if you held them tight," I said.

"Galivanted horses do, I am sure."

"I don't think Davy is a cultivated horse," replied Elsie, concisely.

"That is very evident," I continued, feeling quite relieved from the consequences of my awkwardness. "But he is contrary. That iron is ruining his temper. We certainly cannot go any further. The string will break again in a minute. Then it is all over. I might ride home and send back after you," suggested Elsie, who is rather fond of riding.

"I don't think it would be proper for a young lady to ride a horse with harness and no saddle. I positively do not think it would be fitting alone in the middle of the road for half an hour; besides, we can't get him out. I don't know which of all these straps to unbuckle, and if we should happen to unbuckle the wrong one, the whole thing might fall in pieces, and Davy would be sure to run away and smash the buggy."

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